411 *Bows.*—These are made from the [illegible] (N.) tree, and average 5 ft. 1 in. in length. The string ([illegible], N.), which is made from the [illegible] of the giant pig ([illegible], N.), is tied to the bow (Text-fig. 4).

[illegible] *Arrows.*—The iron heads ([illegible]) are bought from the Nandi, and are usually of the Nandi shapes called [illegible] (Text-fig. 5) and [illegible] (Text-fig. 6) (H.N. Figs. [illegible]). They are from [illegible] ins. to 4 ins. long. They are always tanged, and are inserted in a slit made in the arrow-shaft (Text-fig. 9) and bound with fibre or skin binding ([illegible]). The shafts are made of the [illegible] ([illegible]), [illegible], and [illegible] trees, and are of an average length of 2 ft. There are three feathers ([illegible], N.), which are split and trimmed, and fastened to the shaft by a spirally-bound cord (Text-fig. 9). The shaft immediately above the feathers is bound with skin [illegible]; the notch ([illegible]) is shouldered, and bound over the shoulder with a skin [illegible]. The length of the feathers is [illegible] ins. to [illegible] ins. Arrows are kept in a quiver (Text-fig. 10) ([illegible] N.; [illegible]) of leather, and about 2 ft. [illegible] ins. long, with a leather cap and a sling for carrying it round the body. (For the position assumed by Dorobo for shooting with the bow, see H.N., Pl. VII.)

412 *Knives.*—The iron blades are bought from the Nandi. They vary in length from 6 ins. to 12 ins., and are about 1½ ins. wide. The handles are about 5 ins. long, of wood, with spiral marks cut in them, and covered with skin, which is pressed into the marks so that they show through the skin. The knives are carried in leather sheaths ([illegible], N.) which are attached to leather belts ([illegible], N.) (Text-fig. 3).

(b) Leather.

291 Skins are dressed and trimmed, and furnish, besides articles of dress and bedding, quivers, sheaths and bags. The ordinary type of bag is called [illegible]. 415 It is used for various purposes, including carrying honey; for honey-bags, the fur is removed. Bags for carrying other things are made of antelope skin (e.g. [illegible], [illegible]) with the fur left on, and flaps to shut them, which are fastened by a skin cord tied round the bag (Text-fig. 12). [illegible] They are slung from the shoulders by a skin cord. Small bags are about 7 ins. by 6½ ins.; others are larger.

(c) Baskets ([illegible], pl. [illegible] (N.)).

[illegible] These are made by the women. They resemble Nandi baskets of the same name. The upright stems in the baskets are called [illegible]; the cross straws, [illegible] (N. = *Phoenix reclinata* palm). The bottoms are flat and are made of skin, which is sewn to the sides. Some have a handle of skin. The average depth of the baskets is 6 ins., width at top 6½ ins. (Text-fig. 11).

(d) Miscellaneous.

413 For carrying things in the forest, a contraption called [illegible] (N.) is used (Text-fig. 13). It consists of two oval objects somewhat like tennis-rackets fastened

813 *Sorondet* (euphorbia candelabrum): honey-barrels.
Mosut: honey-barrels.
824 *Olmesigeti* or *Yemdit* (olive, olea chrysophylla): fire-wood.
Emyatuk: fire-wood.
Cosset (ficus sp.): fire-sticks.
Teti (cedar, juniperus procera): fire-sticks.

824 (B) Plant material. The following trees and plants provide material for food, salt, medicines, and utensils*:

[372] *Susuet* (dry grass): tinder for making fire with fire-sticks.
[256] † *Tapawarit*: fibre for baskets.
Sosiot (phoenix reclinata palm): fibre for baskets.
[276] † *Tilimet*: medicine.
† *Ogeite*: medicine.
Sorondet: medicine.
Lepoymet: medicine.
Sitetiet: medicine.
Sokotet: medicine.
Tiset ([illegible] sp.): medicine.
[263] *Tepengwet* ([illegible] integrifolia): salt.
Sewagwet: salt.
[272] *Rotwet* or *Rotot* (kigelia aethiopica): making honey-wine.

825 (C) Skins and animal products. These include:

227 † Monkey: food; clothing.
[241] † Antelope: food; clothing; bags; quivers.
Pig-gut: bow-strings.
[411] Feathers: arrows.
† Honey: food; wine; ritual purposes.
Ram's fat: ritual purposes.
[583] Goats: bride-payment; ritual purposes.
Cattle: bride-payment; milk; dung; hides.
[412] Bush-buck: tails for brooms.

285 The basket most commonly made by the Dorobo is the small *kesyet*, about 6 inches deep and 6 ½ inches wide at the top. This kind of basket is used a good deal by the Dorobo themselves, and is also a frequent article [439] of sale or exchange to the Nandi: *[illegible] [illegible] Nandi*, "we make baskets [461] for the Nandi", as an old woman said. Dorobo women make baskets when they have nothing particular to do, just as European women knit. The materials used are fibre from the midrib of the *sosiot* palm, which is split into thin strips, and bast from a plant called *tapawarit* which is used for sewing the coils of fibre with the aid of a small needle (Fig. 1)‡. The basket maker starts by splitting the *sosiot* fibre, preparing a certain length and biting it off as she

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[439] * Things marked with a dagger † are used in the preparation of objects given to the Nandi in exchange for their products.

‡ [i.e. see category 116 p 6[illegible] - Annotator.]

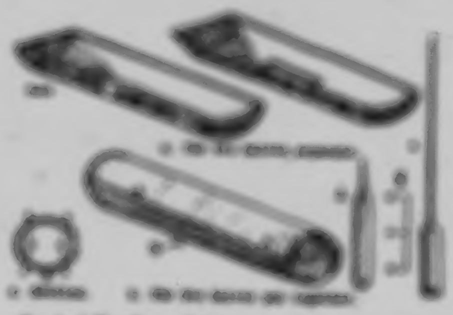
marks it, i.e. on the base and goes this, a new coil is sewn under the binding; the bast is kept handy in a bundle. The technique is a spiral foundation with a thin, then gradually ascending coil, of the simple over-sewn type, and bee-hive variety, the stitches being spaced out and not close together. The base of the basket is formed of six fibre coils, sewn together with bast. A hole is made with the needle, and the bast is pushed through it. At frequent intervals the fibre and the bast are moistened with the tongue. When the first six coils, a slight rise is made; as each coil makes a complete circle it is slightly raised in order to make the bend between the base and the sides. When a new piece of bast is needed it is inserted right through the hole, leaving about 1/2 to 1 inch on the other side, and is sewn through as before. The basket maker works with lengths of bast of 8 to 12 inches. The fibre coil is of about the thickness of a pencil, and this must be maintained. When the length of fibre is reduced to about 2 ft. it begins to get thin, and some new strips must be added by drawing off a further length. The structure of the basket is thus, in effect, a continuous coil of compressed fibre, each line of coil tied to the next by stitches of bast. Sometimes the base is made of a circular piece of leather, to which the first coil is sewn, the rest of the procedure being the same as for the all-fibre basket. 287

The dressing of skins, including those used for exchange, is a simple process, for no chemical agent is applied. The newly flayed skin is tightly pegged out on the ground while it is still wet and left to dry in the sun. When dry, it becomes stiff, and in this state it is rubbed with an axe-blade held at an angle of about 30°, the blade being rubbed backwards and forwards till the skin is soft and supple. If it is to be used for a woman's garment or other object in which fur is not needed, both sides are rubbed. Skins are dressed by women. Apart from clothing, the chief objects made of skin are bags, quivers and parts of tobacco-boxes. The material used for sewing is generally gut. The needle of course has no eye, and the method of sewing is therefore to make a hole with the needle and then push the gut through it. Bags, besides, are used for many purposes, including the carrying of honey and coloured earth. They are generally made of antelope skin (e.g. blue duiker), and unless intended for honey the fur is left on the outside. They are provided with a flap, a strap for fastening and a sling for carrying them from the shoulder. A common size is 7 ins. by 6 1/2 ins., but I have seen them as big as 10 ins. by 14 ins. Tobacco-boxes are made from internodes of bamboo, but they have leather covers at each end, and a thin leather strap is sewn to the covers so that the owner can sling the box round his neck. [illegible] [926] [276]

The nature of Dorobo life demands exchange of products with the Nandi. The most important of the products they get by exchange is ironwork; other things are pottery, beads, tobacco, cereal seeds, and cattle, and a fairly definite, though possibly fluctuating, scale of exchange values has come into existence. In 1930 some of these values were: 434 435

1 axe for 1 bagful of honey.
1 arrowhead for a gourd full of honey.
2 knives for 1 day's working in the blacksmith's shamba.

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 313)